

LABOR CLARION

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United Textile Workers Again Member of A.F.L. Family

THE United Textile Workers of America is again a full-fledged American Federation of Labor affiliate, eager to do its part in the far-flung activities of the Federation.

At a special reorganization convention of the union in Washington President William Green of the A.F.L. returned the organization's charter, revoked when it joined the C.I.O. The charter was formally given back at impressive ceremonies at the Samuel Gompers Memorial, witnessed by outstanding labor executives.

Following return of the charter the convention elected C. M. Fox of Savannah, Ga., as president.

CONVENTION HONORS GORMAN

Francis J. Gorman, former president, who retired, was elected chairman of the executive board, charged with the important tasks of rebuilding the union and conducting an aggressive nation-wide organization drive designed to make the Textile Workers a powerful member of the American labor movement.

Gorman's election to head the executive board was by unanimous vote. He was presented with a wrist watch during the closing moments of the convention as a token of appreciation for the work he has done in re-establishing the United Textile Workers of America as an A.F.L. organization. The entire body of delegates attending the meeting stood as one during the five-minute demonstration following announcement of Gorman's appointment to the executive board.

FOX EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER

The new president of the U.T.W., Council M. Fox, worked in the Mooresville cotton mills during boyhood and early manhood. He moved to Savannah as a young man and worked as an organizer for the F.W.A. He was a member of the National Textile Board during N.R.A. days and for the past two years has been active as an organizer in the South for the A.F.L. in charge of textile activities.

"I bring to you the greetings of the millions of men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," Green told the convention. "Their cause is your cause, and your cause is their cause."

"This is the beginning of a great new movement in the textile field," he continued. "I attach great importance to this meeting and I am satisfied that out of it will come an indestructible United Textile Workers of America."

"I cannot understand how any man can be a friend of labor who can launch a campaign to divide labor into two warring camps. One of the first lessons I learned was that the chief asset of labor is solidarity and unity."

DOOR TO UNITY WIDE OPEN

Green told the delegates: "Our troubles today are due to the fact that a group refused to adhere to the decision of the majority at our convention in Atlantic City in 1935. They set up a dual rival movement in the United States and Canada, and thousands of the nation's workers have paid a great price." This related to the split in labor in 1935 caused by the C.I.O.

"The door to the house of labor has been kept wide open," Green continued, "and we'll keep it

that way. We stand at the door with our hands outstretched. There will be no penalties imposed, no questions asked," he declared.

"There is only one remedy for the present labor trouble," he asserted, "and that is for those who left the house of labor to come back home again and take their place within the house of labor."

RIVAL MUST COME HOME

"We cannot have unity in labor if it is divided. One union must give way. We can only have unity when one or the other organization is dissolved, and you might as well try to destroy religion as to try to destroy the A.F.L."

"The only solution is for the rival movement (C.I.O.) to come back home to the great labor movement. They are coming back. Right now we are about to build a new U.T.W., and we are going to build and it is going to grow," Green said.

"The A.F.L. is deeply in earnest," he continued. "It is determined to make the new U.T.W. a complete success. I pledge to this convention the full and complete support of the 5,000,000 men and women in the A.F.L. I want to pay a compliment," Green said, "to our good old friend, Brother Frank Gorman. He has shown himself to be a man of courage and conviction, and that is the kind of men we want in the A.F.L."

C.I.O. BREAK-UP SEEN

President Gorman, retiring at his own request as leader of the union, told Green that he believed the textile union's action might be the forerunner of other C.I.O. desertions.

"We didn't talk peace," Gorman said. "We made peace. Peace can be made and we have made it—with honor."

Other officers elected were John Pollard, Spartanburg, S. C., first vice-president; Joseph Sylvia,

Providence, R. I., second vice-president; Gordon L. Chastain, third vice-president; E. A. Vanasse, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Gallagher, fifth vice-president, and Anthony Valenti, secretary-treasurer.

The executive board, headed by Francis J. Gorman as chairman, is as follows: Mary Taccone, B. F. Cousins, Spartanburg, S. C.; C. C. Collins, Elizabethtown, Tenn.; J. P. Brown, Henrietta, N. C.; R. E. Strickland, McComb, Miss.; Norman Campbell, Jamestown, N. Y.; James Horrigan, Providence, R. I.; George Burns, Pittsboro, N. C.; James I. Bailey, Middletown, Conn.; Charles Filburne, Norwich, Conn.; William B. Smith, Paterson, N. J.; J. T. Lott, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Ann Chesson, Anniston, Ala., and Albert Drouin, Lawrence, Mass.

LABOR BOARD STAND BACKED

The convention adopted resolutions asking the federal government to abolish night work between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a. m. It favored the position taken by the A.F.L. regarding the N.L.R.B. and indorsed the principal of fiber identification, and urged Congress to pass such legislation at the present session. The convention specifically indorsed the Schwartz-Martin Wool Labeling Bill now pending before Congress.

The Narrow Fabric Textile Federal Union No. 21577, asserting that there was great demoralization in that industry due to C.I.O. activities, asked the incoming executive council to take steps to organize the narrow fabric belt lining industry.

The organization committee requested that uniform contracts for each branch of the textile industry be negotiated by the new officers of the union.

Following adjournment of the convention the executive board met to plan the organizing campaign.

Forward-Looking San Francisco Citizens Expected to Adopt Progressive Measures

ALL San Franciscans will go to the polls today to cast their ballots on two highly controversial propositions—No. 1, the salary standardization ordinance, and No. 2, a charter amendment providing for a revenue bond issue of \$55,000,000 for the acquisition or construction of a local power distribution system.

The salary standardization proposition, No. 1, has the support of all labor organizations in the city, as well as many civic clubs and merchants' organizations. A stiff fight has been made against it by those interested in keeping down wages and salaries, including representatives of "big business" and those corporations which profess to believe that small wages and long hours for the workers mean prosperity to the coupon clippers. It will require a full vote of the workers to adopt No. 1, and they are strongly urged to go to the polls today and cast their ballots for this much-needed ordinance.

Proposition No. 2, the charter amendment which would authorize the issuance of bonds up to a maximum of \$55,000,000 for the acquisition or construction of a local power system to utilize the power now being sold to a private corporation, is receiving the united support of the workers of the city irrespective of affiliations.

The San Francisco Labor Council has for many years advocated municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, and the adoption of this measure would be the fruition of a campaign which has been waged with unrelenting consistency. Being a charter amendment, it will be approved by a majority vote.

ALL CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO HAVING THE WELFARE OF THE CITY AT HEART SHOULD AND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CAST THEIR BALLOTS FOR BOTH THE ABOVE PROPOSITIONS.

Big Salaries Paid by Market Street Railway

In spite of the fact that the Market Street Railway Company became in default of its franchise tax on Wednesday last, and for that reason had technically lost its franchise, it is highly improbable that its president, Samuel Kahn, will be compelled to "go on relief." The amount of the tax was \$41,501.36.

According to income statistics made public at Washington last Monday, the president of the Market Street Railway Company, Samuel Kahn, received as salary for the year 1938, \$37,820, while the vice-president, William M. Abbott, received as salary in the same year \$20,320.

These are sizeable salaries and the natural inference would be that they were being paid by a prosperous corporation. Yet it is reported that on April 12 City Controller Harold Boyd notified the company of the amount due. On May 12 Boyd sent another reminder. After 5 p. m. on Monday last Boyd addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors placing the matter in their hands.

According to Boyd, the franchise tax was not paid last year by the company until October 21. The tax amounted to \$46,065.71. Because negotiations pursuant to payment of the tax had been carried on before the delinquency deadline, City Attorney O'Toole ruled that the tax had not become delinquent. This year, however, there have been no negotiations, Boyd said.

Union Turns Tables on Bosses By Enjoining Unfair Company

The court injunction is an old weapon, used frequently by anti-union employers. The management of Blue Star Auto Stores, Inc., Chicago auto parts dealers, was under the impression that it could be used to its advantage when it applied for an

injunction to prevent Appliance and Furniture Salesmen's Union No. 164, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, from organizing clerks employed in its twenty stores in Chicago and vicinity; but it was much surprised when labor turned the tables and used the injunction weapon against the firm.

The company contended, before Judge Donald S. McKinlay of the Superior Court, that union officials were coercing its clerks into joining the union.

Armed with an affidavit from thirty-four clerks charging that the company had compelled them to sign a resolution not to join the union, Daniel D. Carmell, the union's attorney, countered with an application for an injunction against the firm.

Both injunctions were granted.

M. F. Darling, head of the local union, asserted that the injunction was not justified because the company's charges were untrue. He pointed out that the court's decision will not affect the union, as it does not need to coerce clerks into joining. A good portion of the clerks are already union members; and there is reason for it, as they receive only \$18 for seventy-five hours of work per week and the union's scale is \$25 for a forty-eight-hour week.

Following issuance of the injunction against the Blue Star Stores, the union pushed plans to organize the clerks 100 per cent.

Labor Combats Charter Of Vigilante 'Farmers'

A new attack was opened at Somerset, Pa., last week on the fake "farmers'" groups which forced two contractors on a state road project to cancel union shop pacts with the American Federation of Labor Construction, General Labor and Material Handlers' local.

The so-called "farmers," after beating up two union organizers and smashing union headquarters, organized themselves into two "independent" associations and applied for incorporation papers from the state.

The A.F.L. union promptly petitioned the court to deny the applications, on the ground that the "independents" were formed solely as illegal instruments of mob violence against legitimate workmen. Court hearings in the case are to be held soon.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania Building Trades Council, meeting in Philadelphia, denounced the vigilantes and demanded that state enforcement agencies protect the union workers, if local authorities do not.

At the same time the A.F.L. union continued efforts to have state and federal regulations, which curb use of strike-breakers, applied to the Somerset situation, so as to compel the contractors to deal with the union again.

President Roosevelt Will Be Here in June

It was announced from the White House on Monday last that President Roosevelt had decided to take a trip to the San Francisco World's Fair without waiting for Congress to adjourn. Details of his transcontinental journey—the first the President has made since his 1938 trip to the Coast in the interest of pro-"new deal" candidates for the Senate—will not be announced until just before the start.

The White House said he would leave about June 15, provided it looked as if Congress would remain in session until late July or early August.

An earlier adjournment, which officials regarded as improbable, would delay the trip until after Congress went home.

Labor Board Members Confer With A.F.L. on Labor Act Amendments

Testimony by representatives of the American Federation of Labor before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in favor of the A.F.L. amendments to the National Labor Relations Act was recessed pending conferences between Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the Federation, and John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, with Labor Board members. The purpose of the conferences was to see if an agreement could not be reached on some of the A.F.L. amendments.

William Green, president of the A.F.L., stated at his press conference that the meetings of the Federation's representatives with the Labor Board were called "to explore the situation to see if an agreement can be reached on certain amendments." He added that in case an understanding was reached it would have to be submitted to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Washington, for approval or disapproval.

He said the negotiations were initiated by representatives of the Labor Relations Board, and that the A.F.L. had never considered conferring with the board until the suggestion was made by a spokesman for the board.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, said that if an agreement was not reached between representatives of the A.F.L. and the Labor Board over the week end the American Federation of Labor would resume testimony in favor of its proposed amendments to the Labor Relations Act on May 15.

PICKETS ON ROLLER SKATES

To attract attention to their strike, pickets used roller skates to patrol the Coca Cola Bottling Company's plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., where seventy-five truck drivers went on strike. A company spokesman said a union shop demand of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers remained the chief obstacle in settlement of the strike. The company claimed it had offered a wage agreement that is 10 per cent higher than present rates in the beverage industry of the city.

TEACHERS PAID—STRIKE ENDS

The teachers' strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region was called off when the teachers were paid or guaranteed their long overdue salaries, says a Shamokin dispatch. Seventy teachers at Mount Carmel township returned to their classes and 156 instructors in Coal township voted to resume work. About six thousand students have been on an unscheduled "vacation" because of the walkout, which lasted eleven school days. The school term was extended to June 20 to conform to a state requirement of 180 school days a year.

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Green Warns Against Reduction in Rates Of Jobless Insurance

There are active employers' groups, well financed and prepared to spend large amounts of money working in many states to reduce the tax rates and cut the funds available for the payment of unemployment compensation. The rights of every worker to adequate benefits when he is unemployed are at stake. It is essential that labor be alert to oppose the proposed tax reductions which will inevitably mean lowered benefits, says a circular letter by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to all central labor unions, which continues:

"At present the attack is centered upon the reduction of the federal tax on employers of 3 per cent of the payroll. Against that tax the employer is allowed a credit of the amount he has paid under a state unemployment compensation law to a maximum payment of 2.7 per cent. As a result of this credit offset provision most of the states enacted unemployment compensation laws providing for tax rates of 2.7 per cent. If it were not for the federal tax, which equalizes the competitive situation between industries in different states by charging a payroll tax against the employer whether the state has an unemployment compensation law or not, many states would not have unemployment compensation laws. Each state wishes to attract to itself as many industries as it can. If there were no federal tax industry would tend to move to those states which had no payroll taxes or whose taxes were for the smallest amounts. If the federal tax of 3 per cent is lowered, naturally each state will be impelled by competition to lower its own rates. The result will be bankruptcy of the unemployment compensation funds in some states which are now spending their funds as rapidly or more rapidly than they are replenished. The only alternative would be to curtail the benefits drastically. In either case the workers are the victims.

Federal Tax Rate Should Remain

"The situation would not be improved if tax reductions were permitted in states whose reserves have reached a specified figure or a specified ratio to benefit payments. Any state could build up its reserve to the required amount by reducing benefits to negligible amounts. Every state will have an incentive to do so if it can win tax reductions for its industries. There would be no increases in benefits considered. Benefits cannot be protected if the federal tax rate is reduced.

"It is true that several states have built up large reserves. Obviously this reserve, if unspent, will become a drain on business. The remedy for the situation is to improve benefits. The money will be spent as soon as it gets into the hands of unemployed workers. Business will profit by the increased sales. Workers will be able to stay off relief rolls and will not be stripped of everything they have in order to live. There is no state now paying benefits which by any reasonable standard can be called adequate. Waiting periods should be reduced to one week in fifty-two. Duration of benefits should be at least sixteen weeks for every unemployed worker eligible for benefits. A true minimum of at least \$7 in industrial states and of at least \$5 in every other state should be established. Maximum benefits should be raised to \$18 or \$20 in most states. Below the maximum, benefits should not be less than 50 per cent of the worker's full time weekly wage. The per cent of the wage paid might reasonably be raised in high-cost states. Every state should provide for a system of partial benefit payments.

Work of "Pressure Groups"

"Because the pressure groups are active in so many states for tax reductions or for merit rating plans which will also reduce the funds and injure

benefits, labor must work as a unit to oppose these programs. Sometimes they work through state unemployment compensation commissions or advisory committees. Frequently labor representatives are asked to indorse the proposals, without being given time to study them or fair information as to their origin and effects. Please advise your membership not to indorse any schemes of tax reduction, merit rating or benefit changes which will limit the opportunity to get improvements in the benefit schedules. If such proposals are made in your state please send me copies of them in order that the American Federation of Labor may follow the efforts of the employers' pressure groups and may analyze the proposals for the advantage of all our membership. We can make the fight to protect the interests of workers more effective if we carry it on together in every state. Poor standards adopted in any state make it harder for the others to achieve desirable ones."

LABOR COUNCIL MEETING TONIGHT

The San Francisco Labor Council will resume its regular meetings tonight.

ASSEMBLY MAY ADJOURN JUNE 2

Speaker Paul Peek of the Assembly has tentatively fixed June 2 as the date upon which the Legislature could stop the clocks for adjournment and then work on for a day or two in completing business of the present session. Pay of the legislators ceases May 20. No adjournment date has as yet been agreed upon by the two houses.

School Safety Patrol To Celebrate at Fair

Representing San Francisco at School Safety Patrol Day on Treasure Island today will be a delegation of 3048 Patrol boys from 112 schools, and ten school bands. With more than 12,000 Western Patrol members, mainly from California, they will enjoy a program of events presented as a public tribute to the successful traffic safety work of the Patrol.

Chief of Police William J. Quinn will head a parade of massed Patrol units at the Exposition. In charge of assembling the San Francisco units at the Fair will be Inspector Bryon J. Getchell, official instructor of the city's Patrol squads.

Accompanying the Patrols to the Exposition will be police and school authorities, and representatives of parent-teacher groups and other organizations. The day at the Fair has been arranged by Exposition officials and the California State Automobile Association, sponsor of the Patrol movement in northern and central California.

Patrols will proceed to Treasure Island this morning in time to assemble in the Court of the Nations by 10:30 a. m. Brief ceremonies will be held, with Percy E. Towne, chairman of the Automobile Association public safety committee, as chairman of the day. A parade will follow to the Open Air Theater, where the Patrols will have lunch while a special program of entertainment is presented for them.

Sightseeing at the Exposition will occupy the remainder of the day.



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Wage and Hour Measure Defeated in Assembly

The Yorty bill, which proposed to set up a minimum wage and maximum hours for workers not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standard Act, was defeated in the Assembly of the State Legislature last week by a vote of 51 to 24.

The bill, which was a major point in the Olson administration's legislative program, was opposed by the American Federation of Labor on the ground that the 35 cent per hour wage minimum was too low.

Assemblyman Thomas Maloney of San Francisco said that as he saw the bill it wouldn't put anyone to work.

"Any gains labor may make will be accomplished through their economic strength and not by legislation," he declared.

The bill's author, Assemblyman Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, said the measure would not work a hardship on any business, and declared it was designed to protect particularly those in the unorganized fields of labor.

Governor Olson sent a special message to the Legislature urging enactment of the Yorty bill.

The bill, first major administration measure to be considered by either house of the Legislature, proposed to establish a wage minimum of 35 cents per hour and a working week of forty-four hours the first year of the act's operation, increasing gradually to 45 cents per hour and forty hours a week.

Meanwhile a special three-man committee, appointed by Governor Olson to investigate a wage complaint from Madera County cotton choppers, recommended wages of 27½ cents an hour or \$1.25 an acre, the governor's office announced. The recommendation is substantially above a scale of 20 cents an hour, 75 cents an acre choppers said the growers had offered.

Veteran Union Labor Leader

Passes Away After Long Career

The death of Frank J. Ferguson, veteran San Francisco labor leader, whose service with the Municipal Railway was as old as the company, occurred last Monday at his home, 248 Winfield street. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Ferguson served as delegate of the Trackmen's Union to the San Francisco Labor Council for many years.

Surviving are Mr. Ferguson's widow, Nellie; two sons, Frank and David, and four daughters, Mary, Eileen, Lucille and Mrs. Edna Pellissier. Funeral services will be held at 8:30 a. m. today from the chapel of the H. F. Suhr Company, 2919 Mission street, and at 9 a. m. at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Twenty-ninth and Church streets.

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1939

Labor and the "New Republic"

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

The hairbrained intelligentsia who edit the "New Republic," self-styled "Journal of Opinion," have been and are among the most unreasonable critics of the American Federation of Labor and its officers, and are likewise among the most zealous supporters of the C.I.O., which was formed to overthrow democratic procedure and majority rule in the American Federation of Labor and substitute therefor a dictatorship based on minority control. Criticism of the American Federation of Labor or of any other organization is a fundamental right under the principles which saturate American institutions, but criticism even of the most ardent type should not be supported by the wavering fabric of falsification. Evidently this axiom is unknown to the editors of the "New Republic."

On April 30 the daily press published a statement made by John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, charging that the amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor to the National Labor Relations Act were prepared with the advice and counsel of representatives of corporations and of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Lewis's statement was in the form of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which was holding hearings on amendments to the Labor Relations Act, with the suggestion that the committee propound Lewis's questions—there were six of them—to Green when he appeared before the committee.

Green denied Lewis's charges generally when they were first made public. Then, at the conclusion of his direct testimony before the Senate committee on May 2 in favor of the A.F.L. amendments, Green, in a statement to the committee, replied categorically and at length to each of Lewis's six questions.

Despite this undeniable fact, the "New Republic" for May 10, eight days after Green made his detailed statement to the committee, in commenting on the matter, said:

"Before Green's appearance as a witness at the Senate Committee on Education and Labor he denied everything. On the stand he was not asked nor did he volunteer anything on the subject directly."

The first part of this "New Republic" statement, to the effect that the members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor did not ask Green anything about the charges made by Lewis, is true. But the last part of the "New Republic" statement—"nor did he volunteer anything on the subject directly"—is an absolute falsehood. As a part of his testimony, Green answered and denied every one of Lewis's charges.

It is one thing to criticize the actions of the

president of the American Federation of Labor. It is quite another thing to base such criticism on falsehood.

But perhaps there is a reason for the "New Republic's" mad crusade against the American Federation of Labor. It is well known that the A.F.L. is unalterably opposed to the principles and policies of the communists, regardless of whether these subversive elements seek to establish a political government dictatorship based on force and violence or a similar terroristic regime in industry symbolized by the sit-down strike.

It is not generally known that the "New Republic" favors the communist principles. But in the same issue which contains the false statement made about Green there is an editorial dissertation regarding "The New Masses," which the "New Republic" editors describe as "the only national communist weekly."

It seems that "The New Masses" is threatened with suspension from lack of money to pay its bills. Confronted with this tragedy to American institutions, the "New Republic" says, "we believe 'The New Masses' is a valuable force for progress." And to keep this "red" periodical going readers of the "New Republic" are urged to contribute financial support to it and thus save the day for militant communist propaganda.

Sherman Act Prostituted

The \$700,000 damage verdict won by the Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia against Branch 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers represents a threat to every labor union in the country, says the Union News Service. It continues:

"If this verdict is upheld in higher courts no union can feel free to exercise its lawful rights in strikes without danger of possible prosecution and triple damage suits under the Sherman anti-trust act.

"The issue involved in the Apex case is not the sit-down strike, nor the claimed damages to the company's plant. It is whether the Sherman act is to be prostituted to union-busting purposes, or to be used, as it was intended, to curb the predatory powers of big corporations which use monopoly control to prey upon the people. The anti-trust law itself specifically states that it shall not apply to labor unions.

"Where corporations are concerned the courts have frequently held that they must control nearly 100 per cent of an industry to be found guilty under the Sherman act. Yet in the Apex case, which involved only 3 per cent of the industry, the union was found guilty of 'restraint of trade.'"

Many unions have pledged full support to the Hosiery Workers to aid in winning a reversal of this vicious anti-labor decision. A movement for amendment of the Sherman act to protect union rights has been launched. Every labor union in the country should join in the protest and in demanding protection against such suits which are designed to bankrupt and destroy them.

The Youthful Auto

The Hudson Motor Car Company is celebrating its thirtieth birthday. This fact marks the astounding newness of something that has changed American life and outlook more than anything else, except probably, electric communication. The telegraph, telephone and radio—three stout sons of one family, though the last was born of a second marriage and the mother has had most to say about the offspring—together stand at the head of revolutionary developments; but the auto certainly comes next.

Ford dates from 1903. The cash investment was \$28,000; that of the Hudson was (perhaps) \$106,000. A young investor in the Ford enterprise wrote to his dad how the parts were shipped in—on time, and the workmen, "ten or a dozen boys at \$1.50 each," put those parts together,

For a Good Minimum Wage

Mr. Fischel, counsel for the National Work Shirt Manufacturers' Association, in arguing on the proper wage to fix for shirtmakers, used the word "oligopoly." He said it was neither monopoly nor cut-throat competition. A minimum wage in shirtmaking, he said, would put some shirtmakers out of business—and ought to—in which a number of other industries would agree. He said:

"The difference between 'monopoly' and 'oligopoly' is apparent in the terms themselves. While monopoly, under the present state of the law, is of course illegal, as well as undesirable, oligopoly is certainly being demanded in a number of industries that are being destroyed by cut-throat competition, due to the fact that many concerns in these particular industries who are close to bankruptcy pour their production into the market at any price regardless of cost."

The difference between "oligopoly," as Fishel defined it, and an industrial oligarchy, which treats its workers passably well without the influence of unions, is not easy to see. But it is something to have a business association representative admit that a rise in minimum wages would help much to drive chisellers out of business.

Co-operative Medical Treatment

The Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia has ended its first six months of life with 112,530 members. Known as the "three cents a day" plan, it guarantees its members hospital treatment; and though the news item did not give details, 3 cents a day suggests \$1 a month as the fee.

In six months the society has sent 2405 persons to hospital. It circularized 1000 of them as to their experience, and 80 per cent of those who replied said that they saved money. Since 29 per cent of the members are industrial workers and 6 per cent among public employees, the saving was appreciated.

While the account leaves out many details one would like, the mere number of members secured in so short a time proves one thing. The American people have come to be deeply interested in proper medical treatment at reachable cost. The American Medical Association may yell all it wishes; but co-operative medical treatment is coming.

Possibility of Peace

The American Federation of Labor is ready to resume labor peace negotiations whenever the C.I.O. makes the date, President William Green said last week.

He made the statement after his executive council had received a report from the A.F.L. peace committee on the status of the negotiations which were postponed indefinitely by John L. Lewis, C.I.O. president, on April 4 because of the soft coal wage conference and congressional hearings on Wagner Act amendments.

When the recess was taken, Green added, "no definite decision had been reached" on any points for terminating the three-year-old civil war in the ranks of organized labor.

Last March California citrus shipments broke all records, when 25,500 cars of oranges and grapefruit moved into market. That was 50 per cent over the five-year March average. On the other hand, prices were low—but the trend is slightly upward, which holds out hope for a more prosperous future for the growers. Big things are expected of the special citrus drives put on periodically by organized retail stores.

Hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Authority on a petition for a license for further ocean flying brought out that the Pan-American Airways Company means to start four transatlantic flights per week within three or four weeks, possibly less.

Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity

The winner of the first prize in the recent essay contest in the San Francisco high schools on the subject, "Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity," was Miss Elizabeth Baget of Lowell High School. The prize essay was read before a recent meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council and created so much comment that the Labor Clarion was asked to reproduce it. The contest, conducted by the American Federation of Teachers, was of nation-wide scope, and Miss Baget's effort will be submitted to the national committee of award, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a member.

ORGANIZED LABOR to me is clearly America's opportunity. Why? Because I believe organized labor to be a defense against fascism. Organized labor, through its economic, political and cultural activities, presents a bulwark against the threats of fascism.

The outstanding characteristics of fascism are those which labor hates and has fought against for years—(1) the suspension of civil liberties, (2) rule by employers through a fascist deputy, (3) militarist war-making regime, (4) international conspiracy to wreck democracy, and (5) regressing standard of living.

Point for point labor has struggled against these. The suspension of civil liberties—labor has constantly fought against the denial of free speech, free press and free assemblage. Labor has worked against rule by employers and realizes that fascism was aided financially by big business in Germany and Italy. Recently, when Barcelona was captured by the insurgents, Generalissimo Franco named Pla, one of the wealthiest men in Spain, to be the civil mayor. Labor has gone on record against war by passing numerous resolutions denouncing war and boycotting militaristic countries. By the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis the fascist nations proved there was a conspiracy against democracy. Organized labor owes its very existence to democracy and knows it must fight fascism. Labor wants none of the fascist regressing standard of living of "more guns—less butter." To raise the standard of living has been one of labor's objectives.

HUNGER AND FASCISM'S SIREN SONG

By bettering the conditions of workers, threats of fascism become less audible. It is only when a man is hungry and desperate that he will listen to the siren song of fascism.

The history of the formation of labor organizations has been one of constant effort to improve workers' conditions.

During the colonial period the main occupation of labor was agriculture. Industries were carried on under roofs of handicraftsmen. There was no division of labor. For example, the shoemaker made the complete shoe himself.

As his enterprise grew and industry developed, the shoemaker added two or three apprentices and mechanics.

But new developments were taking place: immigration from Europe was increasing, the inventions of new machines and the ever greater division of labor made it possible for unskilled workers to take away the positions of the skilled craftsmen. Because of this, the skilled workers, thinking their troubles were the results of this influx of semi-skilled workers and unskilled, started to organize into societies or "labor unions" and declared war on their brothers—the half-skilled and the unskilled.

FIRST CENTRAL LABOR BODY

As the years passed, besides the spread of unionism among the skilled craftsmen there were organizations in factories. These organizations fought against the unsanitary, dangerous conditions, long hours and small pay of factory workers.

In 1827, in Philadelphia, as "a result of a strike for a ten-hour day," all labor organizations in the city were invited to send delegates to the first

By ELIZABETH BAGET, Lowell High School

effective city central organization of wage earners—the mechanics' Union of Trade Associations. Soon more such city central bodies were formed.

In view of the ever-greater development of industry and the ever-increasing conflict between the interests of the workers and those of the employers, these local trade unions and city central bodies were not sufficient to cope with their problems. The movement began to unite nationally, and during 1835-36 five separate crafts held national conventions.

The first serious attempt to organize the workers of all occupations into a national body was the National Trades Union. In 1872 the Knights of Labor was organized and included workers unskilled as well as skilled.

In 1881 a few national trades unions met and appealed to organized workers to send delegates to a convention with the purpose of bringing all labor organizations into a single federation.

One hundred and four delegates answered the call and the result was the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of America. Due to friction with the Knights of Labor the Federation was dissolved and the American Federation of Labor was formed.

Organized labor's own conception of its own welfare has consistently been interpreted in terms of higher wages, shorter hours of work and better working conditions. A persistency of effort to improve the conditions of workers has been the record of organized labor. Through the betterment of conditions there is instilled new faith in the workers in the capability of our democratic government to solve the social problems under which the seeds of dictatorship are often sown.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of organized labor are to supply their members with jobs which provide a fair wage, hours of work that admit of leisure, safe and sanitary conditions; with guarantees against arbitrary discharge, and with protection against any actions of employers which may be injurious.

The unions aim to secure these ends by collective bargaining. This calls for a signed agreement between a union and an employer designating work to be done, hours, wages and conditions.

In addition unions engage in educational activities and the framing of legislative proposals.

The work of the first convention of the American Federation of Labor consisted largely in the adoption of thirteen measures of a distinctly political character, prominent among which were: favoring the compulsory education of children, the restriction of contract prison labor, the abandonment of store-order system of payment, the repeal of conspiracy laws against labor unions, and the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics. The remainder directly or indirectly affected either wages or hours or work.

The achievement of these objectives has been carried out by labor through its three forms of organization—trade, labor and industrial unions.

The labor unions are organizations based purely on class lines. Trade unions are limited to the workers in a particular trade or craft. Members of a trade union are apt to be a unit in their attitude towards a given problem. The basis of industrial organizations is the unionization of the industry, including all crafts, skilled and unskilled.

The weapons labor has used most effectively for accomplishing its objectives have been the strike and the boycott. Strikes are the means the workers employ to defend their economic position and to better their wages and working conditions. The boycott (that is involving the refusal to purchase

or handle materials of an unfair employer) has become a subordinate weapon.

As to labor's economic aims, labor's program has been the fulfillment of the "American standard of living." This may be interpreted by stating that the American standard must provide not only the essentials of life for all members of the family, but a steady income and security in a job, and allowances for housing, for education, cultural activities and the development of character.

The cultural program of labor includes educational activities such as lectures, discussion groups, study classes, forums, newspapers and the labor theater. An example of the last is the recent musical comedy with "social significance"—"Pins and Needles"—staged by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Almost all unions carry out some kind of recreational activities.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

The political work of organized labor has always been important. From the first conventions labor has tried to secure legislation favorable to the workers.

Labor's Non-Partisan League is the chief instrument through which labor exerts political influence. The League indorses and supports progressive legislation; it tries to protect workers against anti-labor laws, and it works with labor to improve wages, working and living conditions.

The League is made up of delegates representing American Federation of Labor unions and central labor bodies, Congress of Industrial Organization unions and industrial union councils, Railroad Brotherhoods, the Workers' Alliance, Negro Congress and bona fide independent unions.

MEASURES INDORSED BY LABOR

The objectives of the League have been the political unity of labor to secure progressive legislation, and in electing to public offices candidates who are pledged to support labor and other progressive measures.

Some of the bills indorsed by the League in the California State Legislature are a little Wagner Act for the state, sickness compensation and health insurance, a bill to provide a pure food and drug act for California, an act prohibiting city and county anti-picketing ordinances, and an act prohibiting the transportation of strike-breakers from another state into California or from county to county, and a state wage and hour bill. By this constant effort to improve the status of the worker, organized labor helps to eliminate the defeatist attitude in which the seeds of fascism flourish.

"It is toward labor that the first drive of the fascist shaft is pointed," said State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, recently.

History shows that upon the ascension of a dictator in a state, the first free institutions to be destroyed are the labor organizations. The rights of collective bargaining and striking are revoked. Why? My answer is that the dictator cannot exist at the same time beside an alert, intelligent cohesion of labor.

USE OF ARMED GUARDS IN STRIKES

Fascist forces now are at work in America, attempting to gain a stronger foothold. The Institute for Propaganda Analysis recently listed and described the activities of 800 pro-fascist, pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic organizations.

Besides these foreign organizations, fascist tendencies are shown where there are attempts to smash the rights of labor and to deny civil liberties.

When workers are "locked out," when hired armed guards incite violence in picket lines, when labor spies are used, when these and other base

(Continued on Page Six)

Leiserson's Proposal For General Mediation

William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board, recommended this week that a system of mediation similar to that applied to rail, water and air carriers be extended to all industry.

Leiserson, whose nomination to the National Labor Relations Board is awaiting Senate confirmation, testified at a hearing of the Senate Labor Committee on amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

He suggested an expansion of the United States conciliation service to supplement the facilities of the Labor Board by machinery similar to that of the railway and maritime labor acts.

Leiserson said the present conciliation service was "entirely inadequate" for mediation purposes because it had too small a staff and its powers were limited. He added that a mediation system would "help clarify much of the conflict over the National Labor Relations Board."

"Many disputes belong to a mediation board and not to a board with the right to declare what the law is," Leiserson testified. "Many disputes are brought to the Labor Board that perhaps do not belong there at all."

He added that if a mediation board were created it "should have nothing to do with the enforcement of the law," confining its efforts to settlement of disagreements not involving questions of law.

Taking the stand in support of amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor, John P. Frey, head of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, denied there had been "conferences and collusion with others" in preparing the amendments.

He referred to a letter to the committee from John L. Lewis, C.I.O. president, saying business interests had helped in drafting the Federation amendments.

"Swingcopated" "Swing Mikado" To Open Soon on Treasure Island

Robert C. Schnitzer, supervisor of the Federal Theater on Treasure Island, announced this week that the definite opening date on the "swingcopated" "Swing Mikado" is Thursday, June 15.

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Broadway's most successful show of the current season is to be shown exclusively on the Pacific Coast at the Exposition.

Personnel in charge of production will be: Gordon Lange, director; Jester Hairston, assistant director; Scott McLean, scenery; Mary Casey, costumes, and Nathan Abas of the Federal Music Project, music.

Jester Hairston is now in New York studying the "hot-cha" version of Gilbert and Sullivan. His return here next week will be the "full speed ahead" signal for rehearsal.

In keeping with this modern jamboree, each department is trying to outdo the other in making it a real "whoopie" show. Costumes will outdo those of "Run, Little Chillun," and the scenery will place the "Island of Titipu" in the South Seas. Music, dancing and singing, from critics' reports, will be torrid rhythm.

The ticket sale will not start before June 2; however, the box office is prepared to make reservations immediately on mail orders. Popular prices will prevail.

WILLIE COULD QUALIFY

Salesman—I would like to see someone with a little authority. Office Boy—Well, I have as little as anyone around here.—Winnipeg "Tribune."

Labor's Opportunity

(Continued from Page Five)

practices occur one cannot help but observe their similarity to the methods of the fascists.

When companies try to point out that the violences of strikes are to be blamed on the workers, one must remember that only one side is armed—and the workers do not purchase guns and tear gas! It is interesting to notice that in accounts of violence during strikes, often strikers are injured and sometimes killed, but rarely is it reported that police were injured.

When one studies the violations of free press and assembly and the interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and the Chicago Memorial Day incident or "massacre" is vividly brought to mind and one sees the proof of violations and denials of civil liberties, then one recognizes the fascist method!

When the rights of free speech, free assemblage and right to organize unions are being violated in so many cities, and one sees the example of Jersey City with its veritable "dictator," Mayor Hague, one realizes that our democratic ideals are being challenged.

Through the preservation of strong labor organizations the threats of dictatorship are dispelled. They loom again as the labor movement becomes weak and disintegrated. Labor unions should not be merely accepted or scorned, but a constructive attitude should be taken toward them. There is an acute social necessity for promoting the establishment and maintenance of organized labor.

I champion the cause of organized labor because I believe it to be a veritable defense against fascism—thus America's opportunity.

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PEOPLE'S An Independent 100 Per Cent Union DAIRY

Press Associations Sign Union Agreement

Agreements with the Associated Press and the United Press were reached in New York last week by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which will add approximately \$125,000 annually to the costs of telegraph employment, Frank B. Powers, international president of the C.T.U., announced.

The Associated Press agreed to a job security clause which guarantees employment for 95 per cent of the employees during the first year of a two-year agreement. A forty-hour, five-day week is provided for, with a closed shop covering about 90 per cent of employees immediately and 100 per cent at the end of the second year. Wage increases of \$1000 a week were given to lower paid employees.

Hours in the United Press will be thirty-seven and one-half during a five-day week at the end of six months. Larger bureaus will be thirty-eight and three-quarters hours in five days for the first six months.

An arbitration award handed down by David A. Morse, former attorney for the New York regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, for a forty-hour week was rejected by a vote of 128 to 11.

Subsequent negotiations participated in by Commissioner Aaron Horvitz of the Department of Labor failed to adjust matters.

A strike vote was taken and from May 1 until the agreement was reached the United Press was threatened with the first strike in thirty-five years of continuous relationship with the C.T.U.

During the past two years hours have been reduced from forty-five to thirty-seven and one-half in the United Press, and at the same time wages have been increased an average of \$7.50 per week.

The Associated Press agreement was first entered into on January 10, 1938, after many years of anti-union policy.

RESTRAINING ORDER DISSOLVED

A temporary order restraining the national officers of the American Federation of Actors from interfering with Alfred T. Smith's duties as representative of the Federation's San Francisco branch was dissolved this week by Superior Judge Fitzpatrick. National officers of the Federation said Smith had been removed because of arbitrary conduct of his office and because of delay in forwarding funds to national headquarters.

San Francisco Junior College To Hold Commencement Tonight

First commencement of the 1939 season will be held by San Francisco Junior College in War Memorial Opera House this evening (May 19), when 180 students who have completed the two-year college course will be awarded the degree of Associate of Arts.

Diplomas will be awarded by A. J. Cloud, president of the college, after brief addresses by Hon. Lewis F. Byington, noted California historian, and Hon. C. Harold Caulfield, president of the Board of Education.

Music will be furnished for the occasion by the San Francisco Municipal Orchestra, the junior college a Capella choir and talented student soloists.

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Kentucky Coal Miners Threatened by Troops

"Bloody Harlan County," Kentucky, is again the scene of trouble between the coal miners and the operators. The Kentucky National Guard, ordered into the region by Governor A. B. Chandler, this week extended its lines across the Harlan County line into the edge of Bell County. The commander of the troops has announced that "the troops are under orders to shoot to kill when necessary."

"There'll be no pushing around of soldiers on this duty. None have been pushed around," he said.

The general said he had an understanding with United Mine Workers' Union officials about picketing and that he believed the union "is sincere in its effort to prevent picketing disorders."

Miners Protest to President

William Turnblazer, president of the Harlan district of the United Mine Workers' Union, in a telegram to President Roosevelt asked him to take steps "to relieve the situation in Harlan County and that protection of coal miners and their families be accorded, that rights and civil liberties of these people be preserved."

Turnblazer protested, in the message, against Governor A. B. Chandler sending troops, saying:

"The situation brought about by Governor Chandler of Kentucky sending 800 state militia to be used as a strike-breaking agency is hourly creating a most tense situation among citizens and miners of this country."

The President in Washington told a press conference he had no intention of intervening in the controversy over the use of National Guard troops in Harlan County. He said use of troops at the mines was primarily up to the governor of Kentucky.

One Operator Group Signs

The first of the three groups of Kentucky operators who walked out of the New York conference last Saturday, refusing to sign a union shop agreement with the United Mine Workers, announced on Tuesday that the union shop contract had been signed. This was the Big Sandy-Elkhorn Operators' Association. Plans were made immediately for most of the miners to return to their jobs.

The Hazard County coal operators, employing approximately seven thousand men, signed a union shop contract at Lexington on Wednesday last with the United Mine Workers as four hundred additional National Guard troops were ordered in readiness to move into the strife-torn coal area.

Announcement of the signing of the contract was made simultaneously by J. E. Johnson, a member of the Hazard operators' group, and Sam Caddy, president of the Hazard district U.M.W.

The agreement covers forty mines, all of those in the area, operated by twenty-seven companies. These mines produce about seven million tons annually.

Signing of this agreement, the same as fifteen other operating groups approved in New York last Saturday, left only the Harlan operators in Kentucky dissenting from the union shop contract. The Hazard field adjoins Harlan. At Ashford the other dissenting Kentucky group, Big Sandy-Elkhorn Coal Operators' Association, signed the contract. Peace negotiations in Harlan will not be resumed until Monday, it was said.

Labor at the Fair

Disputes between labor unions and concessionaires and the management of the Golden Gate International Exposition have been few and relatively unimportant, owing to the understanding entered into before the opening of the great show. But last week a jurisdictional dispute relative to the river boat Fort Sutter, moored at the dock and used as a hotel for Federal Theater Project

employees, threatened a serious situation when the C.I.O. entered the scene.

The trouble was cleared up late last week when the C.I.O. Inlandboatmen's Union announced that it was not interested in signing up the workers on board the craft, and withdrew from the controversy. The following statement was issued by the officials of the Inlandboatmen:

"It is true the Inlandboatmen's Union did receive a few applications from certain of the restaurant employees but the union has not approved these applications."

"SHINE FOR '39" PARTY

A certificate of merit was presented Harry Chick, president of the Laguna Honda District Improvement Association, by Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, chairman-director of the Citizens' "City Beautiful" Committee, for the distinguished co-operation rendered by the association in the "Shine for '39" campaign. The presentation was made at St. Brenden's Hall, Laguna Honda boulevard and Ulloa street.

Anti-Picketing Order Upset by Fitzpatrick

A temporary restraining order which forbade the picketing of the Link-Belt Company by the Machinists' Union, which sought a closed shop agreement with the company, was dissolved on Wednesday last by Superior Judge Timothy L. Fitzpatrick.

The temporary restraining order was obtained several days ago by the California Metal Trades Association. In dissolving the order Judge Fitzpatrick said:

"On the question of whether unions may legally picket where there is a labor dispute in the signing of a contract between employer and employee, or where there is a question of the continued employment of union men working with non-union employees, or under similar circumstances, and a picket line is formed around the employers' business, and it is conceded that the picketing is peaceful, this court has no right to grant injunctive relief in the absence of an ordinance or state law prohibiting picketing.

"I do not believe that Sections 21 and 923 of the Labor Code are applicable to this case. This statute was framed for another purpose, namely, to prohibit the so-called 'yellow-dog' contracts and to encourage collective bargaining between employer and employee."

Ruling of Arbitrator Ends Portland Tie-Up

Arbitration of the waterfront dispute at Portland, Ore., which tied up the port for nearly a week began on Tuesday last by Federal Arbitrator Wayne L. Morse, and at the same time the waterfront employees returned to work, thus relaxing a grave labor crisis and averting a possible tie-up of other Coast ports.

Employers reopened the port in compliance with Morse's ruling which held them guilty of violating their contract with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union by closing it when C.I.O. longshoremen refused to work the freighter William Luckenbach.

Activity on five ships—all those tied up except the William Luckenbach—was at full capacity by late afternoon. The I.L.W.U. rushed longshore gangs to the docks to answer work calls from the association.

On stipulation of both sides, Morse began arbitration of the Luckenbach dispute without ruling whether it was of Coast-wide nature.

Morse, dean of the University of Oregon law school, sharply criticized the shippers for closing the port without first seeking full arbitration of the Luckenbach controversy through regular channels.

"Arbitration at the whim of the parties is not arbitration at all," he said.


The Luckenbach dispute involved a protest of the Maritime Office Employees' Union over the company's refusal to abide by an N.L.R.B. order to reinstate three workers. The longshoremen observed an imaginary picket line in support of this protest from their sister C.I.O. union.

State Barriers Condemned

In a letter to a member of the Ohio Legislature, Secretary of State Hull expressed the opposition of the federal government to barriers such as toll points and taxes on the movement of goods from one state to another.

"The ability of goods to move freely from one state to another, whatever their origin," Hull declared, "has been one of the most important factors in the development of our country and the high standard of efficiency which we have achieved in many branches of industry and agriculture.

"It would be unfortunate if the states were now to embark upon the same process of raising trade barriers which in the international field has been carried to such extremes as to result in the drastic restriction of the total volume of trade, with consequent injury to all countries."



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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

The polls opened at 12 noon Wednesday, May 17, for election of officers to serve the union for the ensuing term. Voting booths were provided on the ground floor of the headquarters building at 405 Sansome street. Candidates for the executive committee, second vice-president and legislative committee did not appear on the ballot. Al Neilson was unopposed for second vice-president, A. B. Crackbon, Clifford M. Smith and A. Bell compose the new executive committee, and Fred E. Holderby and O. H. Mickel the legislative delegates without opposition. E. F. Colman had no opponent for sergeant-at-arms. Following is the result of the vote for the large field of candidates:

President—Fred E. Holderby, 723; Joseph M. Sullivan, 338.

First Vice-President—L. L. Heagney, 564; Charles F. Crawford, 450.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. MacLeod, 850; R. W. Waterson, 210.

Trustees (three to be elected)—J. A. Snyder, 716; E. M. Stone, 618; Lillian E. Angelovich, 567; H. O. Melaas, 535.

Reading Clerk—J. A. W. McDermott, 550; Lillian E. Angelovich, 438.

Auditing Committee (four to be elected)—C. W. Abbott, 710; J. L. Bartlett, 568; J. A. W. McDermott, 561; J. A. Snyder, 557; E. M. Stone, 515; E. E. Porter, 493.

Delegates to International Typographical Union Convention (four to be elected)—G. E. Mitchell, Jr., 774; W. P. Davis, 675; O. J. Schimke, 559; H. D. Krueger, 556; A. Odegard, 507; J. A. W. McDermott, 499.

Alternate Delegates to International Typographical Union Convention (four to be elected)—E. M. Blackford, 620; J. A. Snyder, 615; Stephen Rewak, 585.

Delegates to California Conference of Typographical Unions (four to be elected)—G. E. Mitchell, Jr., 750; C. W. Abbott, 719; W. P. Davis, 682; J. W. Chaudet, 591; R. W. Gilroy, 568.

Delegates to Labor's Non-Partisan League (four to be elected)—Fred E. Holderby, 661; O. H. Mickel, 565; P. M. Thomas, 467; Jack L. Begon, 389; M. S. Dunning, 360; Paul Shames, 259.

Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (ten to be elected)—Fred E. Holderby, 721; Al G. Neilson, 688; C. W. Abbott, 644; A. (Harvey) Bell, 603; Cliff M. Smith, 526; Charles F. Crawford, 508; O. J. Schimke, 504; J. L. Bartlett, 496; Henry Heidelberg, 460; H. D. Krueger, 439; J. A. Snyder,

437; W. N. Mappin, 426; L. D. Rouse, 376; R. W. Waterson, 362; Jack L. Begon, 335; E. E. Porter, 335; G. A. Sheridan, 317; Paul Shames, 197.

Delegates to California State Federation of Labor Convention (four to be elected)—C. W. Abbott, 688; R. W. Gilroy, 605; P. M. Thomas, 547; A. C. Allyn, 538; L. D. Rouse, 526; Stephen Rewak, 279.

Proposition, "Shall the Union Withdraw From Labor's Non-Partisan League?"—For, 559; against, 377.

C. Harry Gilmore, vice-president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, accompanied by his wife, spent the week-end in San Francisco and took in the Exposition at Treasure Island while here.

Mrs. Allan T. Hill, wife of the former secretary of San Mateo Typographical Union, succumbed to a heart attack on Tuesday morning.

Frank Vaughan of the "News" chapel was on Tuesday taken to St. Mary's Hospital after suffering a stroke while he was at work. The seriousness of the attack is not known at this writing (Wednesday).

The Women's Auxiliary to No. 21 will meet at union headquarters on Tuesday, May 23, at 7:30 p.m. This meeting will close the charter, and the organization will then be definitely launched. Fifty-five women have signed the charter. A good attendance is expected at this meeting.

On Monday evening, May 15, the Junior Typographical Union met at headquarters for election of officers. Robert Garner of the "News" chapel was elected to serve as president after a spirited contest which necessitated four ballots, Bert Johnck of Johnck & Seegar running a close second. The offices of secretary and correspondent will be held, respectively, by Milton Jordan of Barry's chapel and William Mount of the Willats Printing Company. About thirty-five names are on the role as charter members.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers, Monday, May 22, is the deadline for the return of reservation blanks for our outing at La Rinconada, and all members planning on attending must have their blanks turned in to Joe W. Chaudet, 415 East Nineteenth street, Oakland, Calif., on that date to insure a place being reserved. The response from the membership has been very good to date, but the committee is striving to get every member to be there on that date to insure the success of this outing. So don't delay. Get in your blank to the above and be one of the gang on the 28th.

For those members who feel that the day will be too much outlay, resources can be conserved by not having a caddy, as it is not necessary to employ one, but the committee asked all members if they would want one so as to notify the club, as caddies would have to be imported from a neighboring club.

Watch the Labor Clarion next week, as directions will be printed for those driving down from both San Francisco and Oakland, to facilitate their arriving at the course on time, and to make sure none get lost in the wilds of Santa Clara County.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, May 21. Among the business coming before the union will be the installation of newly-elected officers.

The Union Label Exhibition held last week at the Civic Auditorium drew large crowds of visitors during the day, with filled galleries and "standing room only" signs being displayed evenings. Much interest was shown in the Allied Printing Trades Council's exhibit, one of the interesting displays of which was that of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, in which the various branches of mailing work were shown in publications being mailed from the exhibit.

Los Angeles Mailers' Union will vote on levying a 1 per cent assessment for the purpose of sending two delegates to the I.T.U. convention. Those making the race for delegates are Amador, Huffman, Whittaker, McKinney, Kitt, Breslin and Wohlford. As the Los Angeles Mailer scribe in his article in the "Citizen" says, "delegates to I.T.U. convention," apparently the Los Angeles union, though but recently voting to reaffiliate with the M.T.D.U., does not consider it worth while to elect delegates to the M.T.D.U. convention. Such being the case, the only logical thing for the members of the Los Angeles union to do would be to secede from the M.T.D.U. Rather unusual, however, for a small mailer union to have seven aspirants for two delegates to an I.T.U. convention. Doubtless in the minds of many it would look like a "left-handed salutation" to M.T.D.U. officers for a re-affiliated M.T.D.U. union to elect delegates to the I.T.U. convention only. At all events, a sound argument to dissolve the M.T.D.U.

Nominees for office, Los Angeles Mailers' Union: President, W. J. Bassett; vice-president, W. W. Hamner; recording secretary, G. H. Huffman; financial secretary, R. M. Hudson and A. L. Whittaker; sergeant-at-arms, E. Pettit and J. Cross; executive committee (three to be elected), Blakeley, Maloney, McKinney, Burris, Gilliland; standing committee, McKnight, Breslin, Smith, Whittaker, Wohlford, Amador and Hamner; auditing committee, Reese, Gilliland and Mooney; delegates to A.P.T. Council (two to be elected), McKnight and Breslin; scale committee (three to be elected), McKnight, Bassett, Wohlford, Hamner, Whittaker and Breslin.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASE

Non-agricultural employment in March totaled 32,852,000, an increase of 6,766,000 persons since March, 1933, Secretary of Labor estimates.

Her figures indicated a net unemployment decline of approximately 3,750,000 in the last six years. This figure was based on estimates of labor statisticians that an average of 500,000 new persons enter the labor market annually, which would indicate a gain of about 3,000,000 in the total employable population of the nation since 1933.

W.P.A. Education Program

Class schedules for the summer session of the W. P. A. Adult Education Program of the State Department of Education are now completed, and enrollments were begun on Monday, May 15, according to an announcement by Mrs. Mildred Andrews, program supervisor.

Adults desiring summer study are offered a variety of courses grouped under art, music, languages, dramatics, home making, commercial, Americanization, photography and physical education in many downtown and neighborhood centers.

For complete information regarding classes telephone Douglas 7119, or call at 216 Market street.

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Where you will find a complete line of
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MEN'S WORK CLOTHING**

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615 MARKET
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100 MARKET

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

The meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 of May 11 was adjourned after the reading of the minutes so that the members present could visit the Union Label Exhibition at the Civic Auditorium. Thus all business was laid over. So be up to your future meetings. Many things of interest to you will be coming onto the floor for debate.

We have a letter on file from the Co-operative Californians, Inc., which causes the writer to deal once again with this worn-out proposition piece by piece. They state that consumers' co-operatives have flourished throughout the world, but forget that where this is true they have always turned into soulless business corporations that have had to be kicked into line by the power of organized labor. They fail to add that in Germany, Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia they have been forcibly extinguished by their competitor, "big business."

Second.—That the consumers' co-operative is an essential part of the labor movement is error. It is not the business of the worker to try and see how cheap he can live; the job of the labor movement is to organize the power of the workers so that they can use that power in dealing with the employers to obtain shorter hours, longer wages and decent working conditions. When the workers obtain these things they don't have to hunt for bargains; they can go to a union store, buy union-made goods, and always be sure that they are getting full value for their money. On the other side, the storekeeper gets the full value of his goods. Each is well satisfied and no one is robbed, for the reason that the exchange has been equal.

Third.—"Organized workers of San Francisco have succeeded in raising their wages and working conditions to a high level." Again this is erroneous. But it is true that in this city we do enjoy better conditions than in some parts of this country. But we obtained these things because of the power of organized labor, not because we bought membership in a chiselling co-op. It is also false that the employers boost prices when compelled to raise wages. It is the other way around. The raise in prices always brings on a wave of strikes, for the reason that only by showing the bosses, by going on strike, that they don't intend to have their living conditions cut because of the raise of prices, can they make these bosses understand that they mean business.

Next.—"This cuts out the middleman, and increases farmers' income as well as the wage scale to the city worker." First part quite true; last part totally false. Yes, cut out the middleman and throw him into the labor market to compete with you for a job in the mill, mine, factory and store. There has been the cry for years past—cut out the middleman—and the result is the chain store that puts the little corner storekeeper on the road, thousands. So now the cry is to curb the chain store, but the labor movement doesn't listen. Instead it goes ahead and organizes the workers in the chain stores and thus builds up the labor movement. As to the farmers, they are all broke today despite their co-operatives. Today their cry is to buy apples, peaches, prunes, raisins

oranges, etc., and the government is doling these things out to the unemployed to get rid of them. As to raising the wage scale of the workers, the unions can attend to that, for the reason that it is their principal function to see to it that the standard of wages doesn't fall. You show me where people live cheaply and I will show you the lowest wage standards in the world—for instance, Japan, China, India, Italy, Germany and Portugal.

Resolutions of indorsement have been received from the Newspaper Guild and the San Francisco District Industrial Union Council (C.I.O.): My advice to these organizations is to mind their own business of organizing the workers. Don't try to pull yourself out of the mud by your boot straps. Be union men and women, buy union-made goods from a union store, get a clerk with a button to serve you. Don't buy from peddlers; they sell mostly trash that no decent storekeeper will handle. Do this and you will assist Store Clerks' Union No. 1100 to solve the problem of organizing the store clerks. At the same time you will help yourself by building the labor movement.

WILSON ON LIBERTY

Liberty has never come from government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of resistance. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.—Woodrow Wilson.

Russia's Censorship Off

Direct censorship on press messages out of Soviet Russia was abolished Monday. It had been enforced since the first days of the Soviet regime, and often rigorously.

The chief of the foreign office press section called the correspondents, however, and warned them. Correspondents sending untrue reports or messages consistently injurious to the Soviet Union will be expelled.

Janitors' Strike Off

Threat of a strike by janitors against office buildings, factories and industrial plants was withdrawn when union and employer representatives announced agreement in their dispute.

The question of retroactive pay was settled when the Associated Building Maintenance Contractors agreed to meet the terms of a recent arbitration award ordering pay increases starting December 1, 1938, according to L. H. Strauss, representing the employers.

Other relatively minor points will be ironed out, according to Strauss and Charles Hardy, official of the Building Service Employees' Union.

Male janitorial workers obtained \$125 a month, and women, \$100 a month, as a result of the original arbitration award.

Union Label Displayed

Acting upon award of jurisdiction over men operating and servicing electric coin-operated phonographs which was made by the American Federation of Labor May 8, 1939, Local Union No. 202, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has organized those employed in the industry, to the extent that nearly all of these operators are now in the union.

Over 99 per cent of the coin-operated phonographs on location in taverns, restaurants, etc., now bear the union label, which indicates that they are being serviced by members of the union.

However, there are still a few non-union operators who are indulging in practices unfair to the union and its members.

All labor is requested to refrain from dropping coins into any phonograph unless it bears the union label of the I.B.E.W., and call the matter to the attention of the bartender or waiter on duty.

Officers of the union state that the ultimate goal is to have the union label displayed on every coin-operated phonograph in San Francisco, and expect that through the co-operation of all union members in demanding the label this goal will be realized in the very near future.

Sue to Establish Rights

A suit to determine the rights of thirty-eight men who claim to be "registered" longshoremen under existing contracts with shipowners went to trial before Superior Judge Golden this week.

None of the thirty-eight is a member of the I.L.W.U. All claim they have been excluded from employment for that reason. Defendants in the action filed by them are the I.L.W.U., its officers and numerous employer groups.

The central issue of the case is whether the thirty-eight plaintiffs acquired any rights, under contracts between shipowners and the International Longshoremen's Association, which were not destroyed when the I.L.A. reorganized as the I.L.W.U., changing its affiliation from the A.F.L. to the C.I.O.

Judge Golden continued the case.

CAPTAIN WAS ATHLETIC

Sophomore—Were you ever bothered with athlete's foot? Freshman—Yes, once when the captain of the football team caught me with his girl.—Hudson "Star."

WORLD HIGHWAYS

As of January 1, 1937, there were 9,687,118 miles of highway in the world, not including city streets, reports the California State Automobile Association.

NOT NEW TO JACK

Bill—Have you ever seen one of those inventions that tell when a man is lying? Jack—Seen one? I married one.—Portland "Oregonian."

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HALE BROS.

Market at Fifth

Sutter 8000

San Francisco Harbor

Cooks' Union No. 44

Municipal operation of this city's port as provided for in the harbor bill pending in the State Senate has been indorsed by Cooks' Union No. 44, according to announcement by Secretary Joseph P. Bader. Resolutions charging the present state control with a "do-nothing" policy harmful to the city's economic development were sent by the union to the Legislature and Governor Olson. "All other ports in California and all other ports in the United States except one are municipally controlled," the resolutions said in part. "To allow San Francisco's competitors under aggressive local operation to wrest away its share of maritime commerce amounts to the grossest kind of discrimination against this port."

Butchers' Union No. 115

Resolutions sent to Governor Olson and State Senator Jack Shelley last week announced the support of Butchers' Union No. 115 for the harbor bill now pending before the State Senate.

The bill, which would provide for development and expansion of the port by the City and County of San Francisco, was indorsed by the union at its last regular meeting, according to Milton S. Maxwell, secretary.

Carpenters' Union No. 554

The Ship Caulkers of San Francisco believe that the state management of the local harbor is responsible for the decline of the port's business in the past ten years.

Indorsing the harbor bill which would transfer

jurisdiction over waterfront properties from the state to the city, Local Union No. 554 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has adopted resolutions calling on the Legislature and the governor to enact the measure.

Copies of resolutions were sent to the State Senate, where Senate Bill 356, which provides for municipal control of the harbor, is currently pending, according to F. C. Watts, secretary of the Ship Caulkers' Local.

Hotel and Apartment Clerks

Indorsement of the harbor bill pending in the State Senate has been given by the Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' Union, according to the announcement of Secretary Tom Nickola.

Resolutions favoring the bill, which would give the City and County of San Francisco the right to operate and develop its own harbor, were sent to the State Legislature and to Governor Olson. The resolutions read in part:

"San Francisco has entered an era of labor-capital peace and has set up machinery for port administration paralleling its successful administration of its public utilities.

"This city has adopted a program of port promotion, assuring fair and impartial treatment to all the port's users."

Under state management, the resolution charged, there had been a steady decline in the port's business which was jeopardizing the economic welfare of the city in general as industries, businesses and payrolls followed commerce away from San Francisco.

Moving Picture Operators' Union

Support to the harbor bill now in the State Senate has been voted by Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162, according to the announcement of W. G. Woods, secretary.

Resolutions favoring transfer of control from the state to the city were sent to members of the State Legislature and Governor Olson.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

The Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration announces a new series of six "opera house" concerts. These concerts will be presented in the War Memorial Opera House Friday evenings, at 8:30 o'clock, on the following dates: June 16 and 30, July 17 and 21, and August 4 and 18.

You may lead a fool to talk, but you can't make him think.

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Dependable
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Savings for the Home,
Family, and Yourself
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Carter's "Martyrdom"

(Kansas City, Mo., "Journal")

Over a period of years Boake Carter, a radio commentator, who has been a naturalized citizen only since 1933, denounced the "new deal" in commercially sponsored radio programs. A few months ago he was taken off the air. The precise reasons have not been made public. Carter and other administration critics are hinting that official censorship had something to do with it. The sponsors, or the broadcasting company, or somebody, is supposed to have feared official reprisals if Carter continued to exercise the freedom of speech to which he is entitled as a naturalized citizen.

It has apparently not occurred to Carter and his sympathizers that public weariness of his day-in-and-day-out assaults on the administration might have been a factor.

It is generally agreed that Satan is an evil personage and that Hitler is a tyrannical ruler, but that doesn't mean that there is either edification or entertainment in hearing them monotonously denounced as such. Even the most reactionary republican tires occasionally of hearing the "new dealers" labeled as blundering theorists and academic tamperers. Jack Benny and Fred Allen would not be on the air long if they repeated the same programs week after week.

Carter has had experience with three other countries besides the United States. They are Russia, where he was born of English parents; England, where he was educated, and Mexico, where he served as a correspondent. He would not find Stalin to his liking. As for England, its broadcasting facilities are owned by the government. Mexico is only slightly to the right of Russia. Only in the United States could he enjoy the financially profitable freedom of speech that has been his on the radio. In the United States he has constitutional protection of his right to insinuate that he has been censored. The man is hard to please.

Old-Time Vaudeville

In their cavalcade of vaudeville, authors Gene Stone and Jack Robinson apparently started out to write a more or less sentimental necrology of that form of entertainment which seems destined to die out. With hundreds of unemployed vaudevillians on the call roll of the Federal Theater Project, and meager possibilities of getting them back into circulation, there was an urgent necessity for giving those artists an opportunity of appearing behind the footlights. Their tragic plight furnishes a worth-while problem for any production and the glamour of many a name on the F.T.P. roster suggests a plot which would contain an outline of the history of the last fifty years of vaudeville. History such as this is sentimental of necessity and painful as all necrologies on "has beens" must be.

But the effect of the production, intended to be a swan song, was just the opposite; it was a triumph of vaudeville (at the Hollywood Playhouse, where it has played to capacity houses these past six solid months).

"Two a Day" seems to have been the glorification of something everlasting, of something which will never die; it is an apotheosis of the spirit of vaudeville which proved once more its luring fascination, its irresistible appeal, its unlimited possibilities.

It is easy to predict a long run for this memorable spectacle which will rank among the Federal Theater's best productions. It opens at the Alcazar Theater in San Francisco May 18, and no one should miss this show. It will call back nostalgic memories while impressing you with its present day speed of idea and action.

Demand the union label, card and button.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Finds Much to Praise, Little to Criticize In Activities of W.P.A.

The National Appraisal Committee has surveyed the work of the Works Progress Administration in forty-two states and found it good, though capable of improvement, says a Washington dispatch.

The appraisal was conducted by ten national agencies. In each of the forty-two states reports on the federal work program, especially of the W.P.A., were collected to the number of more than eight thousand and formed into state reports. The National Appraisal Committee was then chosen, one from each agency and the mayors of eight cities, including LaGuardia of New York.

After examining the whole mass of evidence the committee said the communities answered:

"Ninety-three per cent stated that the work performed was badly needed and of benefit; 90 per cent that it was of permanent value; 79 per cent that their own local fiscal condition was improved by it; 90 per cent that work relief had been better than the dole, both for individuals and communities.

Health Advanced

"Ninety per cent that the health, recreation, education and other non-construction activities have been worth while; 90 per cent that community improvement had been advanced; 80 per cent that the work had maintained the skills and employability of the workers; 85 per cent that the quality of the workmanship was good; 75 per cent that the quality of the administration was good.

Field Held Not Covered

"The only point on which a majority of the reports (51 per cent) gave a negative answer was whether the program had covered the field of needy employable people. It was indicated in the reports that this failure was due to a number of causes, such as inadequate planning, inability of the communities to provide projects suitable for the relief workers available, and especially lack of sufficient funds.

"The answers in the reports set forth certain defects in the program:

"1. Lack of recognition of unemployment as a long-time problem frequently has resulted in a failure of comprehensive planning.

"2. Federal, state and local funds have been insufficient to give work to all needy employables.

Not Enough Flexibility

"3. The program did not permit or encourage, in many instances, exercise of sufficient discretion, responsibility and initiative by local officials.

"4. There has not been enough flexibility to adjust wages and hours.

"5. There has been ineffective local supervision of relief workers in many instances.

"6. There was a lack of skilled workers on relief in many localities, not only to carry on projects which were regarded as desirable, but also to provide more useful work for the unskilled.

More Vocational Training Needed

"7. Need of more vocational training, both to help in securing skilled workers for selected projects, and to aid the return of relief workers into certain private occupations. . . .

"The committee is in full accord with what it believes to be a maturing public conviction that the needy unemployed who are able to work should be furnished the opportunity for employment."

J. Charles Laue, former secretary of the New York City Department of Taxes and Assessments, served as consultant for the National Appraisal Committee in the preparation of the report.

In the spring the union man's thoughts should turn to the label.

Wages Paid to Men in 1937 Were Twice Those Paid to Women

Women working during 1937 on industrial and commercial jobs covered by the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act received an annual average wage of \$525, as compared to an average of \$1027 for men, according to a survey of federal old-age insurance wage accounts made public by the Social Security Board.

The number of women with earnings credited to their accounts was 8,251,036, or 27.4 per cent of the total included in the study. The number of men for whom wages were reported was 21,906,658. The total wages paid to women, as reported by their employers, amounted to \$4,335,445,432, while earnings reported for men totaled \$22,489,920,809.

C. of C. Gloom Is Unjustified, Commerce Secretary Hopkins Says

When asked what he thought of the mournful resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins said:

"They (the C. of C.) certainly did spread a lot of gloom around this town. They certainly have a lot of pessimism, and it isn't warranted at all by conditions.

"We've got industrial production 24 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1938. We've got retail sales 5 per cent higher.

"We've got national income in the first three months of this year at the rate of \$66,000,000,000, against \$62,000,000,000 last year.

"We've got the whole construction picture infinitely better, in fact, 43 per cent higher; and with private residential building alone 83 per cent higher. The building of private dwellings is going on now at a rate greater than at any time since 1929."

Turning to the meeting of the C. of C. itself, Secretary Hopkins used words that bit deeper.

"About one hundred and fifty people were in the room when the resolutions were passed," he said, "and probably these resolutions were drafted by a half-dozen persons. I don't think for a moment they represent the view of business.

"I simply do not understand the viewpoint of people, considering all the great wealth and resources we have, who take the defeatist attitude."

Want Another Trial for "The Noble Experiment"

State Attorney General Earl Warren announced this week that he had taken under submission a request of five southern Californians to prepare for them a title and summary to a proposed constitutional amendment which would return liquor prohibition to California.

The petition would be circulated for signatures. If sufficient indorsements are obtained and the amendment is carried it would be illegal, one year after passage, to import, manufacture, transport or sell beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume.

Be a union label booster.

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Tragedy Visits Home Of Official of Union

A tragedy that recalled to many union people and their families the sacrifices that wives of union officials are compelled to make because of the never-ending duties of those who undertake to transact the business of their organizations was revealed early Wednesday morning last.

Returning from a union meeting at 2 a. m., Fred Meyer, business agent of the Laundry Drivers' Union, found his wife, Adeline, aged 34, dead in their coupe in the garage.

Mrs. Meyer, clad in a house dress, sat slumped at the wheel of the car. The garage doors were closed, the ignition on, the gasoline tank empty. She had been dead at least six hours.

Mrs. Meyer had taken her life because she was lonely, Deputy Coroner Anthony Trabucco said.

In her bedroom was found a note written by the deceased, in which she said: "I could have been so happy in my pretty home, but it wasn't to be. I can't stand any more, and this is the best way for me—no more loneliness—no more heart-ache." Two weeks ago the couple had occupied a new home.

Meyer, shocked and inconsolable, told Trabucco he had been very busy with union affairs and meetings and was forced to leave his wife at home alone.

MARVELOUS NEW LOCOMOTIVE

A new type of electro-turbine locomotive said by its makers to be capable of generating 5000 horsepower and of making speeds up to 125 miles an hour was recently exhibited at Washington and inspected by President Roosevelt. The locomotive was developed by the General Electric Company, in collaboration with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Revamping of Wage and Hour Law Indefinitely Postponed by House

Farm bloc opposition to a proposed revamping of the wage-hour law by Congress grew so strong this week that House leaders postponed indefinitely a scheduled vote on the question.

The present law exempts from the wage-hour act farming operations carried on in the "area of production," as defined by Administrator Elmer Andrews. After Andrews complained of difficulty in administering this section the House Labor Committee decided to exempt sixteen farm operations specifically from the maximum hour provisions. But critics objected that the legislation would make most of agriculture subject to wage minima.

Other changes would have exempted white collar workers with a regular salary in excess of \$200 monthly, and also telephone exchanges with less than 500 stations. They also would exempt from penalties for violators those persons who abided by a bona fide order of the wage-hour administrator.

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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

California Business

The investigation of unemployment recently started by the Governor's Commission on Re-employment should produce valuable factual material. The investigators are to examine every field of employment and interview business men, farmers and workers. They will make a comprehensive report which is scheduled to be presented to the governor by July 1. Purpose of the survey, says Chairman Richards of the commission, is to produce material on which specific recommendations may be based for alleviating those vital connected problems of unemployment and relief.

* * *

Public Schools Week, a national custom originated nineteen years ago in California, is a cause for pride throughout all America—and especially in the Golden State. California has shown the way to the nation in developing and bettering a public school system that has no superior in the world. A well-educated people is a thinking people—a people that in the long run can safely be trusted to make the right decisions. And good education means far more to the preservation of democracy than most of us realize.

* * *

Looking over the business news and the production indicators, it appears that California at large is doing materially better than the rest of the country. This is generally true of both productive and distributive businesses. Furthermore, California corporations are showing earnings reports which justify encouragement. And there is

a significant amount of industrial expansion, with a consequent increase in employment, going on in all sections of the state.

* * *

Building in California reached a new high in March, when the value of permits issued in thirty-two principal California cities was close to \$21,000,000. This marked a 68 per cent jump over the preceding month. Residential building now dominates the construction picture. Californians want more and better homes—and they're getting them.

* * *

Retail trade is showing notable advances. A national survey of one branch of trade, the chain stores and mail-order houses, shows that April marked the fifth successive month of advances in volume over the same months last year. Improvement in April was 7.5 per cent, and in March, 9.4 per cent. And the same survey shows especially good advances are taking place along the Pacific Coast, most particularly in the San Francisco area. This is attributed to the Golden Gate Exposition, with its influx of out-of-state visitors, and its influence on Californians to doll up and go see the great show. As the approach of summer is naturally resulting in fast-growing tourist travel, trade should show even more marked betterment during the next few months. An interesting sidelight on San Francisco's condition is found in a report that the New York World's Fair has so far not had the hoped-for stimulating influence on retail sales.

* * *

A government report that cost value of inven-

tories in the three Pacific Coast states is substantially lower this year than last deserves attention. Largest declines were shown by automobile dealers—only increases by building material and drug concerns. All reporting stores in this state showed an average drop of 9.1 per cent in their inventories, and conditions were about the same in Oregon and Washington.

* * *

Growth of the aircraft manufacturing and aircraft accessory business in this state is notable. Bulk of the aviation concerns are situated in the Los Angeles area, but the jobs (most of them of a skilled, high-wage type) and the purchasing power they create affect every section. Speed of the growth of the accessory business is indicated by one concern which started with eighteen men last September, now has 100, and is adding constantly to its payroll.

* * *

According to an Associated Press report, international trade during a recent month picked up about three times as fast as usual at Pacific Coast ports.

TOLERATION FIRST STEP

The way to peace is through justice. The first step to justice is toleration.—Henry Watterson.

MODERN BARBER SHOP

A self-service, electric shaving shop has been opened in New York City. For 15 cents the customer can pick out his favorite model electric shaver and shave at his leisure.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161—1421 Mason.
American Federation of Actors—25 Taylor, Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg.
American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.
Apartment House Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 106 Valencia.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960—108 Valencia.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Office, 3004 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—Antoinette De Bello, Sec., 825 Union.
Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—1284 Second Ave.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigar-makers—542 Valencia.
Clear and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market.
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.

Cleaners and Dyers Shop Owners, Local 93—F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 24th.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 281—200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Meets 1st Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Dentists' Union, Local 21174—Native Sons' Hall. Meets 1st Thursday.
Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia. Underhill 0798.
Electrical and Radio Workers B-202—229 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1387 Fourteenth ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnus Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 Market; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Workers' Union, Local No. 1541—200 Guerrero.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
General Garment Workers No. 21398—339 Stockton.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.
Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.
Horticulturists and Floriculturists' Union No. 21245—6145 Mission.
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple.
Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283—440 Ellis.
Ice Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Room 718 830 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31—1067 Market.
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.

Longshoremen No. 38-78—113 Steuart.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2874 Third.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—George De Coursey, 331 Duncan.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 23, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 39—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.
Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1087 Market.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Music Operators No. 21522—1002 Golden Gate Avenue.
Newspaper Classified Workers No. 21253—250 Kearny.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 21849—237 Leavenworth, Apt. 35.
News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
Nurses (City and County) No. 214-1—1329 Sacramento.
Nurses No. 19923—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Underhill 1643.
Office Employees No. 13188—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Office Employees No. 21320—26 O'Farrell, Rm. 610.
Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), Local No. 3—1095 Market. Phone Hemlock 6286.
Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Druids' Temple, 44 Page.
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—1182 Market, Room 206.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts—25 Taylor. Meets at Labor Temple, 1st Thursdays.
Plumbers No. 442—280 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers No. 1327—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2915 16th St.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.

Public Works Laborers No. 978—James Lally, Rec. Sec., 1312 Utah.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 416, 1095 Market.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—536 Bryant.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5—Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541—2940 Sixteenth.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330—1179 Market.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex.
Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Franklin 0914.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Walter Lobato, P. O. Box 170, Centerville, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Thursday, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Div. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland. Twenty-first and Webster.
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 405 Sansome. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 0610.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Venetian Blind Workers—200 Guerrero.
Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.